

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA
New Hampshire, June 2006
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Seasonally Adjusted:

June's preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates showed that employers in the state dropped 900 jobs from the rolls. Financial activities (supersector 55) surrendered more than half of the job loss with its 500-job reduction. Other services (supersector 80) followed that with a 400-job setback. Education and health services (supersector 65) and government (supersector 90) each trimmed 200 jobs from their rosters.

The seasonally adjusted estimates further showed that construction (supersector 20), manufacturing (supersector 30), information (supersector 50), and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) maintained their respective employment totals at the May level.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) stemmed the tide of job loss with a 300-job addition, and professional and business services (supersector 60) chipped in 100 jobs to that effort.

Unadjusted:

With the onset of the summer vacation season, employers across the state helped in expanding the economy by 5,500 jobs in June. According to the unadjusted estimates, most supersectors contributed to the expansion. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) led the surge with a 5,800-job increase. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) accompanied that gain with a 2,100-job addition. Construction (supersector 20) followed by adding 900 jobs to the picture, and professional and business services (supersector 65) bumped its employment totals up by 600.

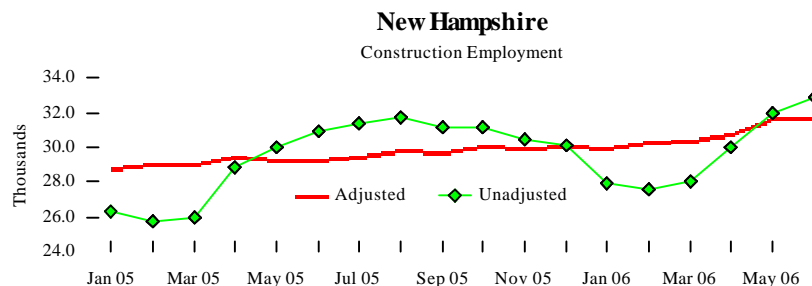
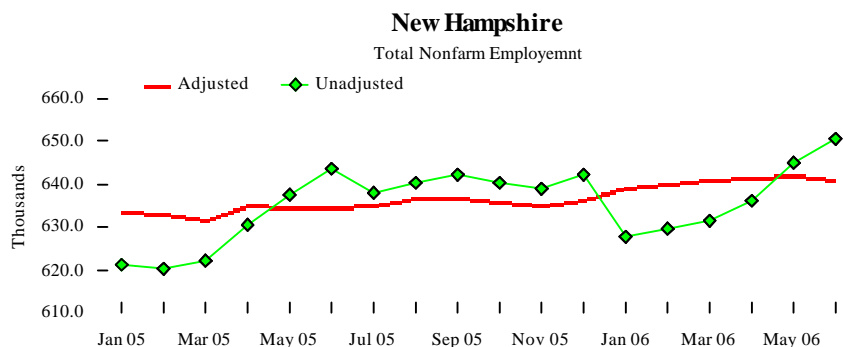
Contributing in lesser amounts, manufacturing (supersector 30) added 400 jobs to its force, as other services (supersector 80) increased its staff by 200, and financial activities (supersector 55) pushed up the employment numbers by 100.

In June, natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) held employment levels at those established in May.

The completion of another school term produced a 4,000-job reduction in government (supersector 90) and a 600-job drop in education and health services (supersector 65).

CONSTRUCTION

Warmer weather arrived, and the 900-job increase for construction (supersector 20) signaled an increase in activity for this supersector.



The independent estimate for specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) registered a 700-job gain in June. Complimenting that gain in those estimates, general building contractors (subsector 236) increased its crew by 300 positions.

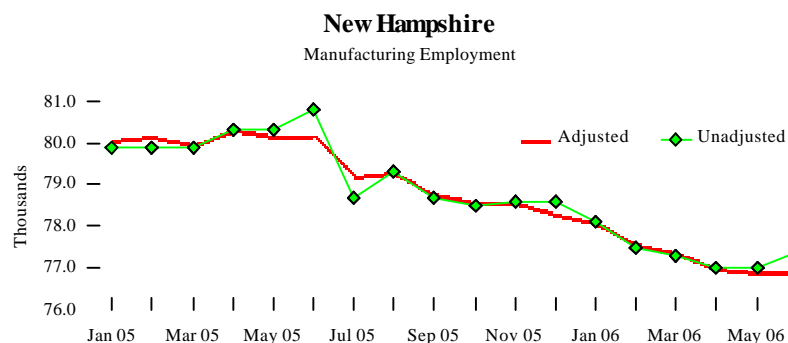
MANUFACTURING

A 500-job increase in the durable goods manufacturing sector powered June's 400-job gain in manufacturing (supersector 30) in June's preliminary unadjusted estimates. Nondurable goods manufacturing incurred a 100-job setback during the month.

The published industries in durable goods manufacturing showed that computer and electronic product manufacturing (subsector 334) added 300 jobs to the state's economy. Within subsector 334, navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing (industry group 3345) covered 200 of those jobs, and semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing (industry group 3344) chipped 100.

Miscellaneous manufacturing (subsector 339), the only other published to post a change in this group, added 100 jobs to the mix.

Turning to the nondurable goods manufacturing sector, the 100-job cut in paper manufacturing (subsector 322) dominated employment activity for June.

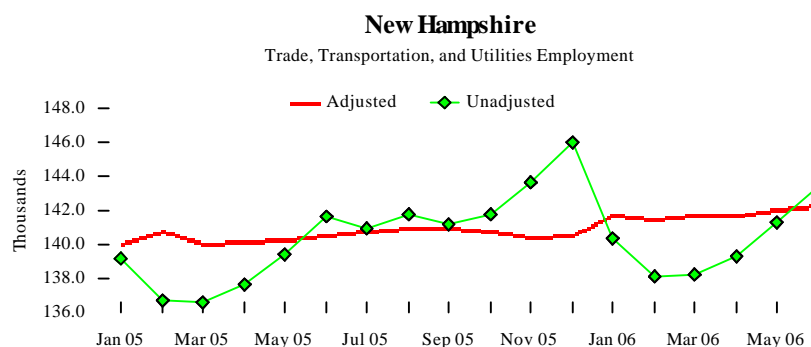


TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

Retail trade, with its 1,700-job expansion, supplied the primary force behind the 2,100-job growth for June in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40).

Of the 200 added jobs in wholesale trade, merchant wholesalers, durable goods (subsector 423) and wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (subsector 425) each brought 100 additional workers on board during the month.

Food and beverage stores (subsector 445), with its 600-job gain, figured prominently in retail trade's 1,700-job increase in June. Clothing and clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsectors 448 and 452) chipped in 300 jobs to the month's total. Of those 300 jobs, department stores (industry group 4521) accounted for 100 of those jobs.



The sample showed that most elements of retail trade increased staffing levels in June.

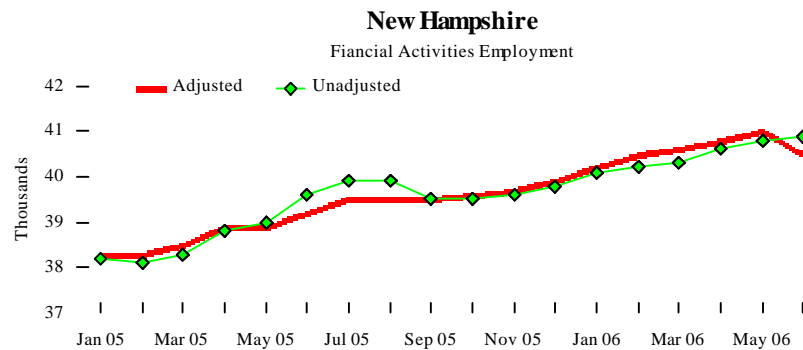
For transportation, warehousing, and utilities, transportation and warehousing added the 200 jobs in June for this segment, as utilities employment remained unchanged from the previous month's level. Transportation components associated with travel and tourism played a significant role in the June increase.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Overall, financial activities (supersector 55) added 100 jobs to New Hampshire's employment total for June.

The 100 additional workers in Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (subsector 524) did not carry through up to finance and insurance (sector 52) as employment totals for the sector held at the May level in June's preliminary estimates.

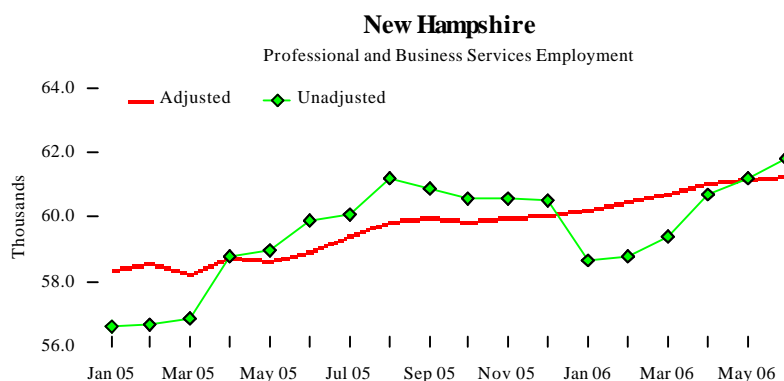
Employment totals for real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) grew by 100 in June's estimates. The sample suggested that all facets of this group contributed to the overall gain.



PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

June's employment trend line for professional and business services (supersector 60) jumped up 600 notches. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) led the group with a 400-job addition. Employment services (industry group 5613) accounted for 100 of those jobs.

Also contributing to the upturn, professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) added 200 positions to its cadre.



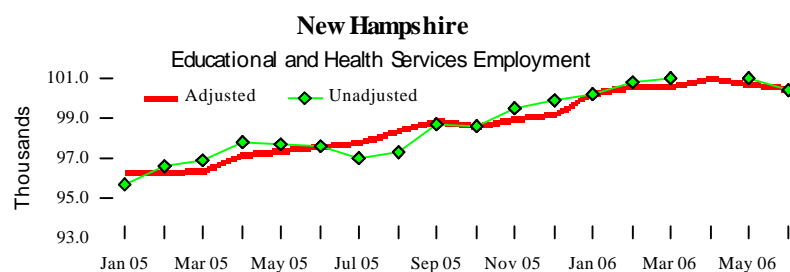
Management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) did not alter the total number employees in June's estimates.

EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

As another school year concluded, educational services' (sector 61) ranks contracted by 900 jobs, which more than covered the 600-job reduction in education and health services (supersector 65) for June.

Within sector 61, colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113) accounted for 300 of the jobs dropped from the rolls.

Health services and social assistance (sector 62) bumped up its employment totals by 300 positions, which served to mitigate some of the sector 61-job loss.



Ambulatory health care services (subsector 621) and hospitals (subsector 622) each increased their work force by 200, while nursing care facilities (industry group 6321) put 100 more people on the payroll.

Elements in the area of social assistance such as child and youth services have an “off-season” comparable to the academic community. Those elements weighed in on June’s preliminary estimates.

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

New Hampshire entered another travel and tourism season, and the 5,800-job increase in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) confirmed that.

Arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) contributed 1,900 jobs to June’s employment increase. Within sector 71, amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713) accounted for 1,600 of the additional workers.

Employment totals in accommodations and food services (sector 72) jumped up by 3,900 jobs in the June estimates.

Accommodations (subsector 721) increased staff by 1,400, while food services and drinking places (subsector 722) captured the lion’s share of the new jobs with a 2,500-job expansion.

That 2,500-job gain split between 1,600 added jobs in full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) and a 900-position growth for limited-service eating places (industry group 7222).

OTHER SERVICES

The sample indicated that religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (subsector 813) played a prominent role in the 200-job gain for other services (supersector 80).

GOVERNMENT

June marked an inflection point in the employment trend line for many industries. For government (supersector 90), the trend line dipped by 4,000 notches as the public sector academic functions completed another school term.

A 200-job increase in federal government slightly lessened the impact of the 3,900-job decrease in state government, and the 300-job drop from local government roles.

